THE IMPORT TRADE HAS NOT BEEN RUINED NOR HAVE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

BEEN DRIVEN FROM FOREIGN MARKETS -CONSULAR REPORTS FROM BER-MUDA AND GERMANY.

6

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, April 21.-Evidence is constantly ac cumulating to disprove the assertions made by free traders in and out of Congress at the time of the passage of the existing tariff law and continually reiterated since that time to the effect that that act would not only ruin the import trade of the United States, but check exports and drive American producers and manufacturers from foreign markets. Among the consular reports which will be published pext month are two which furnish positive proof on this subject.

Bermuda is a British colony and the prejudices of its population are naturally in favor of goods of English manufacture. It enjoys, however, the advantage of regular and direct steamship communication with the United States. Here are some facts from the report of Consul Sullivan :

wantage of regalar and direct steamship communication with the United States. Here are some facts from the report of Consul Suilivan:

In the line of drygoeds the United States sends bleached and unbleached colloces, fancy striped calicoes for dresses, canton flatinels, corsets and linen collars and cults. These goods cost less in the United states than in any other connery. Boots and shoes are imported from the United states. They are as well made and as cheap as those imported from England, but this being a British possession, everything less being equal, English styles in foot-gear and in everything else are preferred by Bernaudians. Carriages, wagons—in short, all kinds of vehicles and the materials and tools for repairing them come from the United States. Drugs are imported from the United States and also from England. It is charged that some American drugs are admirerated and such inferfor goods, whether from the United States or elsewhere, will not find a permanent and profitable market here. American firms of high standing whose reputation for honest dealing and reliable drugs is established do a large business. Glassware belenging to the drug trade cannot be made better anywhere inan in the United States, whence all of it used here is imported. I aim's and painters' utensits and supplies, varnishes, oils for illuminating and inbefreating purposes, all kinds of ginss and giassware, lamps and fittings, cardboard, pasteboard and paper lags, all kinds of furniture and housekeeping articles for use and decoration come from the United States. Upholstery decays rapidly in this humid atmosphere, and is not in this climate as comfortable and serviceable as wooden ware, with which the houses are neatly but simply furnished. Most of this furniture is manufactured at Grand Rapids, Mich. General and shelfs hagiware, cut nalls, axes, garden implements, lecks, bolts and hinges are imported from the United States. The few ropes needed come from the United States.

At least three-fourths of the pianos and organs sold a

new ones. All the purchased by persons who need new ones.

Of watches, clocks, plated ware and solid silverware, the United States supplies nearly three-fourths. This used not to be, but Americans have perfected themselves in designs, which, with their improved machinery, rank them second to none as large manufacturers in those lines. Of jewelry about 50 per cent is of English manufacture.

To sum up in the language of the most extensive dealer in Bermuda, "Within the last twenty-five years there has been a change in the sale of most of the foregoing wares from almost exclusively English to almost exclusively American goods."

The other report to which aliasion has been made

The other report to which allusion has been made

is that of Consul-General Mason, of Frankfort, on "German-American Trade in 1892." This report shows that the aggregate value of the declared exports from Frankfort and the sixteen consulates subordi-nate thereto, to the Urited States during the year ended December 31, 1892, aggregated \$38,902,166, which was not only an increase of \$1,515,580 over the previous year, but larger than the total exports of any previous year except the years 1887 and 1890. Of course the exports of 1890 were abnormally large. The total exports in 1881 amoursed to \$26,181,700 and those of 1884, after the tariff revision of 1883, to \$30,471,829. Consul-General Mason remarks:

This, in contrast with the collapse that has occurred in German and British commerce with South America and some other foreign countries is especially gratifying to economists who realize the vital importance of our country as an outlet for the surplus manufactures of industrial Germany. As a leading mercantile journal puts it: "Our trade with the United States is now the one bright and satisfactory spot on the foreign horizon," and it is this fact which, more than any other, has inspired the profuse and splendid exhibit that the Fatherland will make at Chicago during the coming summer.

Mr. Mason guotes the following paragraph from an

Mr. Mason quotes the following paragraph from an article on the condition of certain textile industries published in a leading trade journal of Berlin:

published in a leading trade journal of Berlin;
Although the general state of business in this country is deplorable, the textile industries are in a position to issue better reports than many others. They have been able ever since June or July to do a growing business with the United States, which has fed particularly the factories of Barmen, Elberfeld and Crefeld, where ribbons and mixed cotton and silk articles are manufactured. We have consequently very bright reports from those places, as well as from parts of Saxony, where a large export trade to the United States is carried on. It is illustrative of the high importance attached by this country to the United States that very great efforts are being made to have Germany well represented at the World's Fair in Chicago. The German textile trades will in any case do their utimost to be represented there in a manner becoming to their own interests.

It may be remembered that only two years ago

It may be remembered that only two years ago certain free-trade newspapers in this country, as well as most of the English newspapers, were predicting and asserting with great vehemence that the Govern-ments as well as the manufacturers of the United Kingdom and Continental Europe would refuse to take an active part in the Columbian Exposition on account of the "hostile tariff legislation," which had driven or was about to drive them out of the markets of the United States. Like a good many other prophe-cies and assertions from the same sources these have turned out to be false.

SUGAR, COTTON AND TOBACCO IN TEXAS. GREAT RESULTS OFTAINED IN THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

Washington, April 21 (Special).-It appears that under the encouragement offered to domestic pro-ducers of sugar by the tariff act of 1890, Texas planters in the valley of the lower Rio Grande made preparations greatly to increase the area of land planted with cane, but as soon as the result of the Presidential election was known these preparations were suspended. In a recent report to the State Department on the agricultural resources of the lower Rio Grande, Consul Richardson, of Matamoras,

"In the opinion of the United States Government inspector of the sugar industry, the best sugar made in Texas is on the lower Rio Grande. The estimated yield of cane is forty tons per acre. When once planted the cane remains good for at least eight years and grows to an enormous height. Colonel Tucker reports stalks of cane having thirty well matured joints, some of which measure fully six inches in circumference, thus giving this section a great advantage over other cane-producing lands. With the diffusion process this cane will produce 95 per cent of sugar. Under the inspiration of the bounty clause in the Mckinley law, fresh fields of cane have been planted on the Texas side of the river and great improvements made in machinery and facilities for the manufacture of sugar. All planting of cane and expense in improving the manufacture of sugar have been suspended and will remain so until the attitude of the new Congress toward sugar is ascertained."

Colonel Tucker is the owner of a large plantation in the valley of the Rio Grande. His experiments with tobacco and Sea Island cotton have been highly successful. He raised 300 pounds of lint cotton to the acre in 1891, which sold in Liverpool on a low market at 19 cents' a pound. Respecting his ex-periments with tobucco, Colonel Tucker writes that he has succeeded in demonstrating to his own satis-faction "and that of tobacco experts in New-York and Pennsylvania, that the tobacco produced upon his plantation is the equal of any Havana tobacco ted into the United States."

Under date of November 20, 1892, Colonel Tucker writes: "There is such a great future for this prodnet here that I am almost afraid to write of it lest veracity be questioned; nevertheless, I will give you plain facts. I was delayed this year in ransplanting fully three months, in consequence of having sent to Havana for the 'Vuelta abajo' seed. The seed came late, and after being sown it did not nate. I did not raise one plant from a pound seed. After obtaining other Havana seed in the United States, which germinated fully, I transplanted May 11 and August 11. I made my first cutting of tobacco (1,600 pounds), which I have just shipped. On October 11 I made my second cutting, which yielded about 800 pounds, and the third crop from the same acre is growing rapidly, having leaves at this time (November 29) from six to eight inches long, which will probably yield 500 pounds. I am now entiting ten acres planted in August, which promises

a full yield; and should there be no frost I will get a second crop,"

NEW TARIFF LEGISLATION.

SMALL PROSPECTS FOR ANY THIS YEAR.

DOUBTS AS TO THE PROBABILITY OF ENACTING AN INCOME TAX OR IMPOSING TEA. COFFEE AND SUGAR DUTIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 21.—The prospect of tariff legis-lation within the coming year does not at present appear to be bright. Secretary Carlisle has been able to devote considerable time to listening to oral suggestions from David A. Wells, Thomas G. Shearman and other eminent Free-Traders who are anxious to assist him in the preparation of a Tariff bill to be submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the LIIId Congress, but he has not yet found an opportunity to read, much less to study and sift, the ormous mass of written and printed material relating to that subject which has been pouring into the Treasury Department in a steady stream during the last six weeks.

The draft of a bill prepared by the committee of the Reform Club of New-York, it is said, did not strike Mr. Carlisle dumb with admiration, although one of its chief features-the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties-is one which he strongly numerous communications from leading Democrats, including "tariff reformers" as well as "sugar coated Protectionists," in various parts of the country severely criticising and strongly protesting against different provisions of that extraordinary production.

If one can fairly judge from the expressions of Democrats in Washington, many of them already realize that the "condition" which confronts the Administration is even more difficult and serious than that which existed when Mr. Cleveland sent his free-trade message to Congress in December, 1887, and that it will be necessary to exercise the utmost caution in dealing with the subject of tariff legislation. Nearly all of them agree with Colonel Morrison that the great problem will be to collect sufficient revenue to meet the appropriations made by a Democrati Congress to carry on the Government; and while many of them favor a tax on incomes, it is by no means certain, if indeed it be probable, that a measure for that purpose could be enacted at the next session, with the election of a new Congress

Neither does it seem probable, if one may judge from current expressions of Democratic apinion in Washington, that duties will be imposed on coffee, tea and sugar, as some Democrats have suggested. Coffee and ten were admitted free of duty under the Walker turiff of 1846 and the Tariff act of 1857 and the war duties were abolished in 1872. The specific duties of 2 1-2 cents a pound on raw sugar and 6 cents on refined sugar, imposed by the Tariff act of 1842, were replaced by a uniform duty of 30 per cent ad valorem by the act of 1846, which rate was reduced to 24 per cent in 1857. After two years' experience with free sugar under the present law, Congress will probably hesitate a long time before reimpoling a duty on that necessary of life. With the present rates of duty there has been a large increase in the imports of dutiable as well as of free merchandise. The increase in the value of dutiable merchandise imported during March, 1893, as compared with the corresponding month of 1892, was nearly \$5,400,000, and the increase for the year ended March 31, 1892, exceeded \$34,000,000.

He would be a wise statesman indeed who should be able to say how far present rates of duty should be reduced in order to increase the revenues from customs, even if he should not pay any regard to the effects of a heavy increase of foreign imports upon effects of a heavy increase of foreign imports upon domestic industries, and the consequent diminution of the purchasing power of American consumers, such a problem would probably stagger even the late chairman of the Ways and Means Committee or the present chairman of the Committee on Finance. They, as well as more thoughtful and considerate Democrats, however, probably realize that the "condition" which now confronts the country is a serious one, and one which will not permit any rash experiments in revenue legislation.

A DIRECTORY OF LATIN AMERICA. THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS COM-PLETES AN IMPORTANT WORK.

Washington, April 21 (Special).-The Bureau of the American Republics has just published a "commercial directory of Latin America," which will be extremely useful to merchants, manufacturers and other business men in the United States who may desire to correspond with importers and dealers in Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti and San Domingo and the American colories of Great Britain, Spain, France, Denmark and the Netherlands. This is a work upon which the Bureau of American Republics has been for a long time engaged, and separate bulletins have been issued from time to time relating to the various countries and colonies. These have now be together in a volume of nearly 450 pages.

While the directory is incomplete, especially in respect to cities and towns in which the United States has no consular representatives, it is reasonably full, giving the names and addresses of many thousand importers, exporters, merchants and manufacturers in the countries mentioned. The volume also contains a list of the newspapers and other periodicals published in each country and colory-those of Mexico being classified as far as practicable. The whole number of newspapers and other periodicals entered in the list is 1,306, distributed as follows: Mexico, 416; Costa Rica, 8; Guatemala, 19; Honduras, 15; Nicara gua, 16; Salvador, 21; Argentine Pepublic, 88, of which 74 are published in Buenos Ayres; Bolivia, 30 Rragil, 251; Chill, 89; Colombia, 39; Ecuador, 15; Paraguay, 3; Peru, 7; Uruguay, 60; Venezuela, 92; British Gulana, 15; British Honduras, 6; Cuba, 155;

Curaces, 1; Guadaloupe, 4; Jamaica, 22. in Mexico twenty-nine daily newspapers are pubished, twenty of them at the national capital. Of the 146 weekly newspapers in the country, thirtythree are also published in the City of Mexico. There are also six tri-weekly newspapers published in various places. With a single exception all the titles of Mexican newspapers are in Spanish. Buenos Ayres appears to be the most cosmopolitan of any of the titles included in the list, if one may judge titles of its newspapers and periodicals. Of the seventy-four published there, four hear German titles, dve Italian, four English, two French and one Portuguese. In Brazil three German newspapers are published; two at Porto Alegro and Rio Grande do Sal and one at sao Leopoldo in the same State; and one English newspaper is published at Rio de Janeiro, One-newspaper is published in English in Chill at Valparaiso; two at Montevideo, Urugnay; one at Panama, Colombia; and two at Havara, Cuba, both the latter being commercial publications. The titles of periodicals published in Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic indicate that the proportion of professional and selectific publications is fair, and in nearly all the countries there are newspapers and periodicals guese. In Brazil three German newspapers are pub



## KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The nany, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in

the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every

objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The Proper Thing among smokers is a package of Old Dominion Cigarettes. Photograph in each package,

whose titles indicate that they are mainly devoted to the interests of trade and commerce.

THE COMMITTEE'S PACIFIC TRIP POSTPONED. Washington, April 21.-Owing to the inability of all the members of the sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce to get away by May 5, the chairman of the committee has postponed the trip to the Pacina coast for the purpose of investigating the subject of a deep-water harbor until the first week in July.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A \$700,000 FIRE IN WARDNER, IDAHO. THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY DE-

STROYED-MANY PEOPLE HOMELESS. Seattle, Wash., April 21.-A Wardner, Idaho, dis-"The business portion of this city is in ruins and hundreds of people are homeless. Fire started in Lamson's clothing store between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday morning, and lefore any systematic work could be done had spread to adjoining buildings. By 2:30 the entire population was in the streets lighting the firmes and endeavoring to save their effects. The wind scattered the blazing cluders everywhere, and in a short time the whole square was a rearing furnace, and owing to the heat the

firemen could not get near the buildings, "By 3 o'clock it was evident that the business portion of the town was doemel. The bremen worked then of the fown was doemed. The bremen worked herofcally to prevent the fire from spreading, and by tearing down buildings succeeded in checking the flames before they reached the residence part of the flames before they reached the residence part of the flames before they reached the residence part of the flames before they reached the residence part of the flames before they could be succeeded to the succeeded one-third of this amount is covered by insurance. A relief committee was at once appointed and a call sent out for food, clothing and blankets for the sufferers."

STRUCK BY WATER FROM AN ENGINE. AN OLD WOMAN THROWN TO THE SIDEWALK IN THE COURSE OF A BLAZE IN BROADWAY.

Two alarms were rung early yesterday afternoon Broadway, which belongs to Roosevelt & Son, of No. dis wall-st., and is to be torn down after May !. The flames started in the photograph gallery of L. C. Perkinson on the Perkinson on the top floor, in the rear of the building, and were put out before they had time to spread beyond the gallery. Perkinson's loss was said to be about \$500. Water caused losses amounting to about \$2,000 in the stores on the ground floor in Broadway, excupted by R. Saalfield, music publisher; G. Flower, candles; G. M. Dutcher, cigars, and A. Condit, artificial, line. ficial limbs.

Cars in Broadway were blocked for an hour on account of the fire. Mrs. Mary Wilkins, eighty years old, of Brockton, Mass., was pessing the building with relatives, on the way to the St. Denis Hotel, and was struck by a splash of water from one of the fire-engines. She fell on the sidewalk and cut her fore-head severely. Her relatives took her to the hotel where she was attended by a private physician.

STANDARD OIL BURNED AT YONKERS.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Thursday night fire broke yards of the Standard Oil Company in Yonkers, and destroyed property valued \$15,000. flames were started through the crossing of an electric light and telephone wire. The cross sent a high cur rent through the telephone wire and set fire to the wood work of the company's office. From the office the flames spread to the yard. The plant consisted of two large and one small tank. The larger tanks held about 10,000 gallons each when full. The small one confined 1,000 gallons. The small tank was soon in flames and exploded, and the oil was scattered in all directions. The local fire department worked all night, but to no avail.

CHARGED WITH SUBORNING A WITNESS.

E. H. MURPHY, A LAWYER, TO BE TRIED ON MAY 6.

Edward H. Murphy, a lawyer, fifty one years old, of No. 11 Wall-st., was arrested yesterday upon a war-rant charging him with suborning a witness. He was paroled in the custody of ex-Judge Van Hoesen for examination on May 5.

On April 5, 6 and 7 the case of Oliver D. Robinson ageinst George W. Van Sielen was on trial before Judge Truax in the Supreme Court. Hiram T. Down-lifg was a material witness in the case. Mr. Downing lives at Barnegat, N. J. On April 5 he came to this city to testify. He alleges in his afhdavit that he was met by Mr. Murphy at the Astor House. The lawyer, he alleges, took him to the United States Hotel, provided him with liquor and put him to bed. As a result Mr. Downing says he did not appear until after the case had been adjourned. No defence was offered by the lawyer yesterday.

A RECEPTION FOR COMMANDER CLEARY.

Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., gave a reception last night to Department Commander Joseph P. Cleary and the officers of his staff. Among the prominent officers of the order present, besides the Commander blusself, were Junior Vice-Commander Edward J. Atkinson, of New-York; Silas Owen, of Cohoes; Dr. I. L. Eddy, P. I. O'Connor, of Albany; Henry S. Redmon, of Rochester; George H. Van Hoesen, of New-York; Calus A. Weaver, of Syracuse; A. B. Ostrander, of New-York; George H. Howitz, of Ruffalo; Martin Short, of Brooklyn; James S. Graham, R. H. McCormick, of Albany; B. F. Finley, of New-York; John C. Shotts, of Yonkers; Rear Admiral N. H. McCommick, of Yonkers; Rear Admiral Braine, of the Navy; Mayor Curran, of Rochester; General Horatio King, John Oakley, N. W. Day, Junior Vice-Commander Barton, and Recorder Switt, of the Loval Legion, and Past National Commander Bartow S. Weeks and Past Division Commander Job E. Hedges, of the sons of Veterans. Commander A. G. Mills presided and introduced the speakers, who were Comrades Cleary, Oakey, King, Atkinson, Holmes, O'Connor, Howitz and Clarkson, After the speaking a supper was served by Mazetti, under the direction of Commissary William Banta, jr. The committee in charge of the reception was composed of Past Department Commander Fleyd Clarkson and Comrades James A. Blanchard, William S. Cogswell, C. H. T. Collis, William A. Copp. A. M. Codvor, William A. Darling, George P. Edgar, T. W. Greig, John Hamilton, Lucius Hart, Lemmind Hendricks, Charles F. Homer, D. H. Johnson, Meredith L. Jones, J. J. Little, A. S. Marvio, Alexander Meakin, P. H. Murphy, J. Fred Pierson, R. L. Salisbury, Richard F. Ware, F. M. Wilcox and John D. Woods.

SOME THINGS DR. HYSLOP DOES NOT KNOW. Professor J. H. Hyslop, of Columbia College, last evening gave a vindicatory address in telepathy and its allied mysteries, before the American Society for Psychical Research. "The average scientific man is, on this question, a coward," said the professor. "He is afraid to accept facts." The speaker repeatedly and emphatically stated that he had no theory by which to explain the phenomena of telepathy, as thought, transference and apparitions are callectively termed. transference and apparitions are collectively termed. He had been led to accept their existence through reading the reports of the society, and found himself comorbide to choose between telepathy, spiritualism, conspiracy to defraud and the surrender of the inductive method. He chose to acknowledge telepathy. After the address an opportunity was given for the propounding of questions to Professor Hyslop.

"If telepathy is a fact, what is its use?" was one question.

don't know and I don't care," was Mr. Hyslon's Henry Holt, the gublisher, presided at the

TWO RODIES SHIPPED IN ONE CAR.

Among the Southern freight which arrived at the Adams Express pler of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City yesterday was a box from Charlottaville, Va. It was marked "books." It was consigned to H. C. Turner, Burlington, Vt. Shortly after its arrival it began to emit a peculiar odor, and Herbert Truple, the shipping agent, ordered it to be opened. In it were found the bodies of two colored men. They had been doubled up and jammed into the box. The police were called and the bodies were sent to the morgue. Telegrams were at once sent to the Charlotts-ville and Burlington police, but no answer was received.

the morgue the keeper, who is a professional liner, said the bodies had been embalmed and probably subjects intended for use in a Vermont were probably subjects medical college, " JOHN BULL" BRAVES A BLIZZARD

Monroeville, Ind., April 21.—The "John Bull" special train is etill continuing to held to its schedule, even in the teeth of a driving storm of rain, snow and sleet. The antiquated locomotive exhibits powers that surprise even old Engineer Herbert. The train pulled out of the petroleum-permeated atmosphere of Lima this morning on time, and although a blizzard was paring a large ground exthered to their the was raring, a large crowd gathered to view the unu-sual spectacle and wish old "John Bull" gotspeed. Great interest is manifested at every station, whether the train is scheduled to stop or not. "John juli" will reach Chicago en time and will be run into the Union Station, instead of direct to the Fair Grounds.

IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY EM-BARRASSED.

IT INVOLVES THE MARYLAND STEEL COMPANY ALSO-THE DEBT OF THE TWO \$5,600,000. BUT THEIR ASSETS MUCH GREATER-HOPES THAT THE DIFFICULTY

IS ONLY TEMPORARY

Philadelphia, April 21.-Receivers were appointed to-day for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has extensive plants at Steelton. Penn., and Sparrows Point, Md. The Girard Trust Company, the trustee on the mortgages, and President Bent are the receivers. The appointments were made by Judge Pennypacker in Common Pleas Court No. 2 at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon upon application of Alfred Earnshaw and E.

Roberts Cox, creditors of the company. The company is capitalized at \$5,000,000, of which \$4,500,000 has been paid in. At the close of the stock market yesterday Pennsylvania Steel Company shares sold at \$120, but to-day they were offered at \$100, the par value, with no The debt of the company amounts to \$4,000,000, and the secured indebtedness \$1,000,000. The plants and machinery are valued at \$3,000,000, the accounts receivable aggregate \$1,300,000, and the stock on hand is worth \$2,000,000. The company does a business of \$8,000,000, and 4,400 men are employed. A large amount of the liabilities will soon mature.

Luther S. Bent, president of the company, when een said that the appointment of receivers was not the result of any want of profitable work at both Steelton and Sparrows Point. It was simply caused by the present unfortunate condition of the money market. The company had been for some time large borrowers for the purpose of completing their Sparrows Point works, and also for extensive alterations and improvements at Steelton, and owing to the existing distrust in financial circles it became apparent that many of their maturing obligations could not be renewed. It was to the interests of all, therefore, that the affairs of the company should be placed in the hands of receivers. Much of the large stocks of material now on hand can be worked up and converted into cash, while the company will retain its valuable trade, and he felt certain that all creditors would be satisfactorily dealt with in a com paratively short time.

While the company was unquestionably unable to pay all its debts in cash to-day, it has very large assets in excess of its debts, and its powers of earning were never greater. It simply requires time to tide through the present crisis. A full and plain statement of the company's affairs would be printed as soon as possible, and pending that he would ask the stockholders not to secrifice their stock, for he believed it was unquestionably worth much more than it has lately been selling for, and he could see no reason why, when this present unfortunate condition of affairs had passed. the company should not resume paying its usual dividends.

The news of the appointment of receivers was a great shock to the business community, although not entirely unexpected. The immediate cause of the difficulty appears to have been the fact that a number of its notes matured yesterday, and that the holders, most of whom live in New-York, refused to consent to their renewal. Then, too, the credit of all iron and steel concerns has suffered of late, and many of them have experienced great difficulty in obtaining accommodations. There has been an impression that the Pennsylvania Company has been suffering from overextension. The expenditures upon the Sparrows Point plant have been very heavy, and it is thought in some quarters to have been a great mistake to combine with the company's legitimate business the building of bridges and boats, both of which undertakings have recently been established.

A few days ago the directors of the company declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent upon their capital stock of \$5,000,000. The Pennsylvania Steel Company has always

been regarded as closely allied to the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is understood, indeed, that much of the capital stock of the former, if not held by the railroad company as a corporation, is owned by the management. The steel company fornished the Pennsylvania Railroad Company most of its steel rails.

Sompany has a lamber of general result of the appointment of a receiver for the Pennsylvania Steel Company in Philadelphia. President Wood did not seem at all worried, nor did any of the officers of the company.

The Maryland Steel Company was incorporated in the pennsylvania seem of the company was originated by the railroad. most of its steel rails.

The plant of the company at Steelton has a round capacity of 30,000 tons of steel ingots per month. In addition there had been recently equipped a bridge and general construction department. In 1883 the company went into partnership with the Bethlehem Iron Company in the purchase of extensive ore lands in Southeastern Cubs, and about 30,000 tons of ore a month were imported from this source. works at Steelton cover 180 acres; at Sparrows Point 1,000 acres, and, all told, the corporation employed 5,000 men.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Company are: Luther S. Bent, president; E. F. Barker, vicepresident; E. N. Smith, secretary and treasurer; F. W. Wood, general manager: E. C. Felton, superintendent. Directors: Luther S. Bent, Eben Barker, Edmund Smith, H. H. Houston, William M. Spackman, Charlemagne Tower, jr., and Wayne

Among the stockholders are the Camerons, Edmand Smith, formerly first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad: H. H. Houston, a director of the Fennsylvania Railroad, and the estates of Thomas Ascott, J. Edgar Thomson and Samuel

Baltimore, April 21 (Special).-Financial circles were surprised this afternoon by the announcement that President F. W. Wood, of the Maryland Steel Company, had been appointed receiver for the company upon an application made by Alfred Earnshaw, the Joseph R. Foard Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company. It was said in banking circles that the Maryland Company made an effort last week to obtain a large lean in this city to tide them over, and that four or five Baltimore banks held over \$300,000 of the company's paper. Officers of the banks say that they have perfect confidence in both the Pennsylvania and the Maryland companies, which are virtually one and the same corpora-tion. The embarrassment is regarded as only temporary, and it is believed that the company's assets are largely in excess of its liabilities.

The petition for the appointment of a receiver of the Maryland Company says that the company is indebted to Alfred Earnshaw and the Joseph R. Foard Company. The total indebtedness consists of a mortgage of \$2,600,000 secured on all the property, and a floating indebtedness banks and individuals of about \$1,600,000 The new material now on hand, material in process of manufacture and finished product amounts to about \$2,000,000 in value, if disposed of in due course of business. The bills receivable



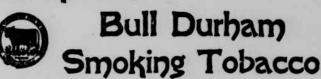
rule. Persons of sedentary habits are liable to indige tion or dyspepsia. These, in turn, will bring on nervous disorders, kidney complaints. bring on nervous disorders, kidney compilitats, constipation, etc. This is especially the case with merchants, students and scientists. They will give you the exact dimensions of Jupiter, the distance from Saturn to the sun, to a feet,

the distance from Saturn to the sun, to a frot, but they cannot or will not tell themselves what will cane this train of disorders.

For ailments resulting from sedentary habits—inactivity of the liver, habitual constipation, etc.—the entire medical fraternity of Europe and America almost unanimously recommend the genuine Carlsbad. Sprudel Salt and the Waters of Carlsbad.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO. Sole Agents, 152 and 154 Franklin-st., New-York, on every bottle.

- THE BEST IN THE WORLD-Blackwell's



Situated in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of tobacco, that in texture, flavor and quality is not grown elsewhere in the world, and being in position to command the choice of all offerings upon this market, we spare no pains nor expense to give the trade

THE VERY BEST.

When in want of the best; ask for

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amount, it is thought, to over \$500,000. It is further stated in the petition that the company has a large number of contracts, including the building of several vessels, on hand, which, when performed, will be of considerable profit. It was also stated that the company was solvent, but that if its business was interrupted it would become largely insolvent.

The Court accordingly granted a petition for the company to continue business, and there will be no suspension of work at Sparrows Point. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, the principal peti-tioner for the receivership for the Maryland Company, holds 6,250 out of the 10,000 original shares

The financial condition of the Maryland Company is about as follows: Original cost of property and plant, \$6,550,000; bills receivable, \$500,000; raw material and manufactured products on hand, \$2,000,000; total assets, \$9,050,000; mortgage, secured, \$2,000,000; floating debt, unsecured, \$1,-600,000. Total liabilities, \$3,600,000. No on seems to doubt the ability of the company to realize and pay more than 200 per cent on the dollar, but so much of the working capital is tied up in plant and materials that it is more than \$1,-000,000 short on a cash working basis. President Wood, as receiver, filed a bond for

\$500,000, furnished by the Fidelity and Deposit Company. He said that the immense works of the company would go along as usual, and that the full force of men would be employed, as the company has a number of big contracts on hand.

The Maryland Steel Company was incorporated eighteen months ago. The company was originally called the Maryland Extension of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and was established at Sparrows Point in 1887. About \$7,000,000 has been expended about the plant and colony at Sparrows Point during the last five years. It was the intention of the company to make the complete works represent \$10,000,000 in value when the additions had been made. About 5,000 men are employed, and a good sized town has sprung up about the works.

employed, and a good sized town has sprung up about the works.

Harrisburg, Penn., April 21.—The news that the Pennsylvania Steel Company had gone into the hands of a receiver created the greatest excitement at Steelton, where the company has about 4,000 men employed in its extensive plant. Superintendent Felton says the receiver was appointed as a measure of protection to the stockholders, and that the company has enough orders ahead to keep the great works in operation at least four months. To-morrow will be the semi-monthly payday, and more money will be paid out than at any time in the recent history of the company. Blake Bros. & Co., bankers at No. 7 Nassau st., have

nandled a large amount of the paper of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Arthur W. Blake, a member of the firm, said: "The fallure was a complete surprise to us, as there were no premonitory indicamoney, which prevented the company from renewing notes falling due to-day. I think that the company will make a good showing after the stringency is over, as it has an extensive plant and a large business. Its stockholders are wealthy men, and we understand that the Pennsylvania Railroad owns a tenth interest in the stock. We are not affected. We buy their paper oulright and place it through New-York State and New Jersey, while our lieston house places it through New-England. I do not think the failure will embarrass other interests, as the paper is widely distributed and generally with strong people. About the situation in Pennsylvania we know nothing. We believe that the concern will be able to work out of its difficulties all right." It is said that about \$350,000 worth of the notes of the company are held by New-York City banks. The amount is well dis tributed, and bankers do not think the failure will cause trouble here.

Stephen W. Baldwin, the New-York agent of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, said that the ment would only be temporary. The company had been doing a large volume of business, but the profits had been small because of the low prices, due to the had been small because of the low prices, due to the hadorumate condition of the money market. Two years ago the company had a surplus of \$5,571,124. When it acquired control of the Maryland Steel Com-pany, the Ashland Steel Company of Maryland, and the Jumaque Iron Company of Cuba, the surplus was rapidly reduced, and lately the company was forced to make heavy loans.

THE ATKINSON COMPANY'S LIABILITIES.

Boston, April 21.-At a meeting of the stockholdrs of the Atkinson Housefurnishing Company held yesterday afterneon a financial exhibit of the company's condition was submitted, showing liabilities of \$2,316,000, and assets of \$1,882,000. Mr. Atkinof \$2,316,000, and assets of \$1,62,000.

Son was asked to explain by what authority he had sold a large quantity of stock in the company at prices below par, and he said that before deing so he had consulted with friends and with the directors, though he could not say that the directors had passed any vote on the subject. Had it been for the stringency of the money market the company would have gone on and met its obligations without trouble, but under the condition of things which actually prevailed the feiture could not be avoided. He presented a plan involving the payment of 50 cents on a dollar-20 in cash and 30 in stock of the temparty. The meeting finally decided to place matters in the hands of a committee of ten, to report later.

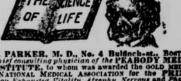
HIS HEIRESS CAME TO HIM FROM FRANCE. George Joseph Hermann, of Long Island, and Antoinette Beck, of Lyons, France, were married late Thur. day night by Justice Maes at Jersey City. The bride had just arrived in this country. She was plentifully had just arrived in this countries as supplied with money, and handed the Justice a \$50 note. The couple told a romantic story to the effect that Hermann was an officer in the German Army durthe Franco-Prussian war and made Miss Beck's acquaintance by saving her life in a runaway accident. They fell in love, but her father, Gillaume Beck, a

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wealthy silk merchant, of Lyons, forbade their mar

After the war Hermann resigned and came to this country. Three months ago Mr. Beck died and a month ago Mrs. Beck also died. Miss Beck, finding herself an orphan with a fortu 500,000 francs, came to this country. She landed at Hoboken, went to a hotel and at once sent a mess to Long Island for Hermann.

APPOINTED BY THE LUNACY COMMISSION.

Albany, April 21.—The State Commission in Lunacy as appointed George D. Sanford, of Peekskill, as estimate clerk to act under the provisions of the State Care act making an appropriation for the support of the insane passed at the recent session of the Legislature. He will have charge of the mouthly estimates which are required by the act to be made to the Schute Commission. During the next few months Mr. Sanford will visit the various State hospitals and become acquainted with their workings, and especially with the methods of purchasing supplies, advertising for proposals, etc. The Commission has also appointed Patrick Ford, jr., of Syracuse, transfer agent. Mr. Ford's duties, among other things, will be to look after relatives who are liable for the support of inmates, and friends who may be willing to assume a part or the whole of the charge of maintenance of inmates of State hospitals for the insane. For a number of years he has been deputy superin tendent of the poor of Onondaga County. Mr. Sanford is Commissary-General of Subsistence on the

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany. April 21.-These cases were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day:

The people agt. Joseph Rosenburg, appellant—Argued by B. F. Tracy and A. Simis for appellant; William P. Gilbert and John F. Clark, Assistant District-Attorney, for respondent.

The people agt. widian G. Taylor, appellant—Argued by Frank C. Cussing for appellant; A. P. Rich, District-Attorney, for respondents.

The motion calendar for Monday is Nos. 664, 647, 659, 642, 649, 655, 660, 662, 651, 665, 666. Court of Appeals to-day:

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